

ORTHODONTIC DEVICES FOR USE WITH ARCH WIRES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention is concerned with improvements in or relating to orthodontic devices consisting of orthodontic brackets and tubes of convertible type that are used in orthodontic procedures in cooperation with arch wires, and particularly such devices which have arch wire attitude controlling spring means as a permanent part thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Orthodontic procedures almost always employ a plurality of orthodontic brackets that are attached to respective teeth, usually by cementing them thereto, although in some circumstances the bracket may still be attached to a metal band which embraces the tooth. Each bracket has a mesial distal extending slot therein, usually of
5 rectangular cross section in a gingival occlusal plane, and the brackets are connected together using an arch wire, so called because it is preformed to an optimum arch shape corresponding to the desired conformation of the teeth at the conclusion of the procedure. In the so-called labial procedures which are most commonly employed, the brackets are attached to the labial surfaces of the teeth and the slots open toward the
10 labial for insertion and removal of the wire, which is retained in the slots by ligating means of some kind. In "lingual" procedures, which have the advantage that the brackets and the wire are usually concealed from frontal view, the brackets are attached to the lingual teeth surfaces and the slots open toward the lingual or occlusal. Arch wires of progressively increasing stiffness and, depending on the type of tooth
15 movement to be achieved, also of different cross sections, are used one at a time. Historically, when first employed the brackets were "passive", in that ligation of the wire to the bracket to obtain the necessary action between them was external to the bracket, at first consisting of a soft metal wire twisted around the bracket body, while increasingly an elastomeric hoop or loop is used in place of the wire.

[0003] The ends of the arch wire may be engaged in terminal tubes, usually attached to the molars so as to anchor the arch wire firmly in place. Tubes may also be employed on intermediate teeth in place of brackets whenever this is appropriate. In its simplest form a terminal or intermediate tube is passive and consists of a short piece of
5 tube attached to a base by which it is mounted on the tooth surface, the tube bore opening at least mesially so that the arch wire end must be inserted therein. This is not always convenient, and may not be possible when the tube is on an intermediate tooth, and the solution is then to use a tube of the so-called convertible type, with which one side of the tube bore can be opened when required for insertion of the wire therein, or
10 its removal. It is also possible to incorporate in such a tube an arch wire engaging attitude controlling spring member that will urge the wire into contact with two of the slot walls, whereupon the tube is active as well as convertible. It will be apparent from the foregoing brief description that there can be considerable overlap between the function and appearance of brackets and tubes, with the result that it may be possible for a
15 particular orthodontic device to be considered by some orthodontists as a bracket, while others will think of it as a tube. In general, a device in which its body is noticeably bigger in gingival-occlusal dimension than mesially-distally will usually be regarded by most practitioners as a bracket, while one in which the opposite is the case will be regarded as a tube.

[0004] The term "orthodontic devices" as used herein, in both the specific description and in the claims, is intended therefore to include both brackets and convertible tubes within its scope. The adjective "buccal" commonly is used to indicate that a device is on teeth that are facing the cheeks, while "palatal" or "lingual" are used
5 to indicate to indicate that a device is facing the palate and the tongue. More specifically palatal is used in referring to the "inward" facing surfaces of the upper bicuspid and molars, but increasingly lingual is used for all teeth, while labial is used to refer to the upper and lower canines and incisors, and buccal is used to refer to the upper and lower bicuspid and molars.

[0005] Brackets as used in the Hanson SPEED System (Trade Mark).are "active", sometimes referred to as "self-ligating", in that each comprises a permanent ligating spring member which embraces the bracket body and is moved thereon between slot open and slot closed positions, the spring member performing the dual functions of
5 retaining the arch wire in the slot, and also urging it to an optimum position within the slot. Specific examples of such active brackets are disclosed and claimed in my U.S. Patents Nos. 4,248,588 and 4,492,573 the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by this reference.

[0006] In another line of development the device is provided with a shutter which is movable between slot open and closed positions, and in slot closed position retains the arch wire in the slot. The shutter also functions, at least initially, by its engagement with the wire, to urge the device and the arch wire to their optimum or neutral position
5 relative to one another at which the constraint between them is minimized. Since in at least the initial stages of the procedure the arch wire will be of cross section smaller than the slot, such a device preferably is provided with an internal attitude controlling spring that protrudes into the slot to engage the wire and provide a desired controlling force. Such a shutter can be of thicker material than an embracing spring and less
10 flexible, so that it can more easily be made much less sensitive to overstressing beyond the elastic limit of the material, while still being sufficiently flexible for it to be held securely in slot closed position by its jamming engagement with the device body while under the onerous conditions encountered in typical orthodontic procedure. Examples of devices consisting of brackets and convertible tubes are described and claimed in my
15 US Patent No. 6,506,049, issued 14 January, 2003, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by this reference.

[0007] There is a constant endeavor to provide devices that are as small and as smooth exteriorly as possible, for cosmetic reasons to please the patient, in order to reduce as much as possible any rough contact between the tongue, the devices and the

adjacent mouth tissue with its consequent discomfort, and for hygienic reasons to
5 reduce the number of areas in which food and dental plaque can accumulate. It is of
interest to both orthodontists and patients to provide devices that interfere as little as
possible with speech. The orthodontist is interested in addition to use devices that
while low in cost provide fast, precise and effective movement and attitude control of the
teeth.

[0008] There is increasing interest in the lingual technique, even though such
procedures are more difficult to implement. A compromise especially applicable to
young patients is to use the lingual technique only for the upper arch, where the
brackets and arch wire would otherwise be most visible, and the labial technique for the
5 lower arch, where the brackets and arch wire are mostly hidden by the lower lip. The
compromise is not so suitable for older patients who tend to show their lower teeth
more, and in some cases primarily display their lower anterior teeth. Lingual and mixed
lingual/labial procedures are of special interest to adult patients who are more
concerned than children with appearance during the two to three year period required
10 for a typical procedure. Small smooth devices are needed particularly for the lingual
location because of ready access by the tongue, and the natural tendency for the
tongue to explore any foreign object in the mouth. Attempts simply to reduce the size of
existing devices are not generally successful, at least partly because changes in scale
affects size parameters in different ratios, e.g. areas decrease in square ratio while
15 volumes decrease in cube ratio, with the result that it becomes increasingly difficult,
especially with the tiny spring members required, to find materials of the necessary
properties. Examples of such small, smooth exterior brackets suitable for lingual
procedures are those described and claimed in my U.S. Patents Nos. 4,698,017 and
5,685,711, issued respectively 06 October 1987 and 11 November 1997, the
20 disclosures of which are incorporated herein by this reference

[0009] The manufacture of orthodontic devices and equipment is now a mature
industry, and there is an ongoing requirement to provide devices that are efficient,

economical and easy to use. Increasingly there is the added requirement for them to be as inexpensive as possible, especially if orthodontists are to be persuaded to make the changes in the procedures in which they were trained, and with which they are very familiar, and that the adoption of any new device usually entails.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] It is a principal object of the invention therefore to provide new orthodontic devices, and particularly those which are of the type comprising a permanent attitude controlling metal spring that can engage an arch wire in the arch wire receiving slot.

[0011] It is another principal object to provide new devices of small size and of an exterior shape that makes them specially suitable for use in lingual techniques, particularly in association with incisor or canine teeth.

[0012] In accordance with the invention there is provided an orthodontic device for use with orthodontic arch wires comprising:

a device body having labial, lingual, gingival, occlusal, mesial and distal surface portions, the body having therein a mesial-distal extending arch wire receiving slot having one side open to a device body surface portion to permit insertion of an arch wire into the slot and its removal therefrom;

a pivot member mounted by the device body and establishing a corresponding mesial-distal extending pivot axis; and

a shutter member mounted by the pivot member for pivoting movement about the pivot axis between a slot open position in which the open slot side is open, and a slot closed position in which the shutter member closes the open slot side to retain an orthodontic arch wire in the slot;

wherein the shutter member comprises:

a pivot portion mounted by the pivot member for the pivoting movement of the shutter member;

a slot closure portion movable with the pivot portion, extending mesially distally with respect to the device body, and in the slot closure position closing the slot open side; and

latch means having latch members cooperating with one another and operative
20 between the pivot member and the pivot portion when the shutter member is in slot closed position to retain the shutter member in that position.

[0013] The cooperating latch means members may comprise a recess in one of the pivot member and the pivot portion, and a projection from the other of the pivot member and the pivot portion, wherein with the shutter member in the slot closed position the recess and projection are cooperatively engaged with one another to retain
5 the shutter member in that position. Preferably the recess is provided in the pivot member and the projection is provided on the pivot portion.

[0014] The shutter member pivot portion may comprise a part thereof embracing the pivot member, the pivot portion part having a mesial distal extending bore therein through which the pivot member extends so that the part has a wall of at least approximately annular transverse cross section surrounding the pivot member;
5 the wall having therein a mesial distal extending radial slot from its interior to its exterior so that the wall is discontinuous around the pivot member and has a movable segment thereof able to move radially toward and away from the pivot member by flexing thereof; and

wherein one of the latch means members is carried by the movable
10 segment and moves into and out of engagement with the other of the latch means members by the flexing of the movable segment.

[0015] The movable segment may constitute from about 200° to 270° of the total circumference of the pivot portion part wall with the respective latch means member disposed immediately adjacent to the radial slot. The movable segment may have a part thereof adjacent to the location of the respective latch means member extending

5 radially outward and engageable with a surface of the device body to limit the movement of the shutter member beyond a desired slot open position.

[0016] The radial slot in the pivot portion wall may have a tool receiving aperture therein through which a tool is inserted by an operator for flexing of the movable segment to disengage the latch means for movement of the shutter member out of the slot closed position.

[0017] The pivot member may comprise a single pivot pin and the tool receiving aperture is continued into the pin to permit adequate insertion of the tool into the aperture, or instead the pivot member may comprise two separate coaxial pins having their facing ends spaced apart to permit insertion of the tool between them.

[0018] In the slot closed position of the shutter member the mesial and distal ends of the slot closure portion may engage with immediately adjacent surface portions of the device body with an interference fit engagement between them providing a retaining force in addition to that provided by the latch means so that the shutter member is also
5 constrained thereby in the slot closed position against movement out of that position, and movement of the shutter member into the slot closed position requires flexing of the slot closure portion in a direction away from the device body against the resilience of the material of the slot closure portion.

[0019] There may be provided in a recess within the device body an attitude controlling spring member having a fixed end portion fixed against movement relative to the device body and a free end portion extending into the arch wire receiving slot for engagement in a mesially-distally extending plane with an arch wire in the slot. The
5 attitude controlling spring member may be of thin metal sheet with transversely extending side arms, and is retained within the device body by having the side arms sandwiched between a part of the device body containing the arch wire slot and a base member fastened to the device body.

[0020] Alternatively an attitude controlling spring member may be constituted by a flexible extension of the shutter member that with the shutter member in slot closed position has a free end portion extending into the arch wire receiving slot for engagement in a mesial-distal extending plane with an arch wire in the slot, such
5 engagement urging the arch wire into engagement with the respective slot walls. Preferably, in the slot closed position the flexible portion of the shutter member is positively engaged with a surface of the device body so as preload the flexible portion and urge the free end portion toward engagement with an arch wire in the arch wire slot.

[0021] With a device particularly intended for application to the lingual surface of an incisor or canine tooth, which teeth are characterized in that their labial-lingual dimension decreases progressively from the gingival to the occlusal; and
wherein in the slot closed position the occlusal surface portion of the shutter
5 member is flush with the occlusal surface portion of the device body to thereby provide a combined occlusal surface which is unobstructed;
the gingival-occlusal dimension of the device body may decrease progressively from the lingual to the labial, the decrease corresponding to the average increase from the occlusal to the gingival of an incisor or canine tooth, so that when the bracket is
10 attached to the lingual surface of an incisor or canine tooth the unobstructed combined occlusal surface provides a labial-lingual extending bite plane surface which a tooth edge of an opposed incisor or canine tooth can engage during biting action to oppose overbite.

[0022] Also in accordance with the invention there is provided an orthodontic device for use with orthodontic arch wires comprising:
a device body having labial, lingual, gingival, occlusal, mesial and distal surface portions, the body having therein a mesial-distal extending arch wire receiving slot
5 having one side open to a device body surface portion to permit insertion of an arch wire into the slot and its removal therefrom;

a pivot member mounted by the device body and establishing a corresponding mesial-distal extending pivot axis; and

a shutter member mounted by the pivot member for pivoting movement about the
10 pivot axis between a slot open position in which the open slot side is open, and a slot closed position in which the shutter member closes the open slot side to retain an orthodontic arch wire in the slot;

wherein the shutter member comprises:

a pivot portion mounted by the pivot member for the pivoting movement of the
15 shutter member;

a slot closure portion movable with the pivot portion, extending mesially distally with respect to the device body, and in the slot closure position closing the slot open side; and

an attitude controlling spring member constituted by a flexible portion of the slot
20 closure portion that with the shutter member in slot closed position has a free end portion extending into the arch wire receiving slot for engagement in a mesial-distal extending plane with an arch wire in the slot, such engagement urging the arch wire into engagement with the respective slot walls.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0023] Orthodontic devices that are particular preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings wherein:-

Figure 1 is a perspective view from the mesial-occlusal of a first embodiment with
5 its pivoting shutter member in slot closed position;

Figure 2 is an exploded view from the same perspective as Figure 1 of the first embodiment;

Figure 3 is a longitudinal cross section in a central labial-lingual plane through a second embodiment with its shutter member in slot closed position;

10 Figure 4 is the same cross section as Figure 3 with the shutter member in slot

open position;

Figure 5 is a perspective view similar to Figure 1 of a further embodiment;

Figure 6 is a partial exploded view from the same perspective as Figure 2, but showing only the shutter member of the embodiment of Figure 5;

15 Figure 7 is a side elevation from the mesial of a further embodiment that employs a shutter member of the same configuration as that in Figure 6, and showing the start of jamming cooperation between the shutter member and the bracket body during movement to slot closed position to assist in retaining the shutter member in that position;

20 Figure 8 (Sheet 1) is a perspective view showing brackets as in Figure 5 attached to the lingual surfaces of incisor teeth, and showing also the employment of a tool for moving the shutter member to slot open position;

Figure 9 is a side elevation from the mesial showing a bracket of the invention in solid lines, and a prior art bracket in broken lines, the outlines of the brackets being
25 superimposed upon one another so as to provide a comparison as to their relative sizes;

Figures 10 and 11 are central longitudinal cross sections similar to Figures 3 and 4 of a further embodiment, in which the shutter member is positioned toward the lingual end of the bracket body, instead of toward the labial end;

Figure 12 (Sheet 5) is a central longitudinal cross section similar to Figures 10
30 and 11 of a further embodiment in which the placement of cooperating latch means members is reversed as compared with the other embodiments shown and described herein;

Figure 13 (Sheet 5) is a central longitudinal cross section of a further
embodiment, taken on the line 13-13 in Figure 12, and showing one way in which the
35 bracket can be provided with hooks for engagement with supplementary orthodontic devices;

Figure 14 is a view toward the labial of the embodiment of Figure 13;

Figure 15 is a view in side elevation from the mesial of a further embodiment provided with means by which elastomeric threads can readily be employed; and

40 Figures 16 and 17 are central longitudinal cross sections of respective further

embodiments in which an arch wire attitude controlling spring member to render the bracket active is provided by an extension of the shutter member .

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0024] Similar parts are given the same reference number in all the Figures of the drawings wherever this is appropriate. It may be noted that the devices shown in Figures 1 through 11 are intended to be used attached to the lingual surfaces of incisor or canine teeth, while those shown in Figures 12 - 14 are intended to be used attached
5 to the lingual surfaces of bicuspid or molar teeth.

[0025] In this specification and the appended claims, for convenience in language the devices and parts thereof are referred to, unless otherwise specified, as they would be used mounted in the upper arch region of a patient's mouth, especially since the brackets described are intended primarily for use in lingual procedures.
5 However, all of the brackets of the invention may be used for either labial or lingual procedures. The labial and lingual direction designations are reversed between the two procedures, e.g. the bracket surface referred to as the labial surface in the labial procedure becomes the lingual surface in the lingual procedure, and vice versa, and the arch wire slot usually opens to the lingual and not the labial, although as described
10 above it may instead open to the occlusal. Again for convenience in description the devices are described as having specific named surfaces but, as will be apparent, smooth exterior contours can only be achieved by avoiding sharp edges and sharp edged junctions wherever possible, and the various surfaces therefore usually merge smoothly with one another without a definite junction between them being apparent.

[0026] The devices described and shown herein are all intended for use in the so-called straight wire technique with which each bracket is attached to its respective tooth in an attitude such that, as the arch wire attempts to return to its preformed arch shape and to be straight as seen in a mesial-distal, labial-lingual plane,

5 the tooth is moved toward its desired optimized position and attitude. In order for the arch wire to be straight at the conclusion of the procedure the brackets for different teeth must accommodate the very different inclinations of the tooth surfaces to which they are attached. There are two main methods by which this is done, either by suitable shaping of the bracket bases and of their base surfaces that contact the teeth surfaces, or by
10 changing the inclination of the arch wire slots. In the brackets shown herein all of the torque requirements (rotation about a mesial distal axis), angulation requirements (rotation about a labial lingual axis), and first order pre-adjustments, are obtained by suitable shaping of the bracket bases, particularly of the surface that engages the tooth surface, and by variation of the base thickness, so that when the teeth are in their
15 optimum attitude and rotational position all of the slot surfaces engaged by the arch wire are aligned. The other method of slot inclination can also be used in the brackets of the invention, either alone or in combination with the first-described method. However, when the other method is used, with some brackets the inclination of the slot may be so extreme that, for example, in a bracket fixed to the lingual surface of a central incisor no
20 attempt is made to have the slot remain parallel with the labial lingual axis and instead, as mentioned above, it opens to the occlusal parallel to the gingival occlusal axis (as viewed from the mesial or distal). Such a configuration allows easier insertion of the arch wire into the lingually mounted brackets. Nevertheless such devices are within the scope of the language of the appended claims.

[0027] Referring now to Figures 1 and 2, the bracket device shown therein consists of a bracket body comprising a bracket body member having labial, lingual, gingival, occlusal, mesial and distal surface portions 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 respectively, the orientation directions being shown in Figure 1 by corresponding
5 arrows. The bracket body member has attached to its gingival surface, as for example by laser welding along its edges, a bracket base 22 consisting of a thin metal foil, and having a layer 24 of metal wire mesh attached to its gingival surface, the open pores of the mesh facilitating the attachment of the bracket to a tooth by cement. All of the brackets shown and described herein are mounted on the respective tooth by

10 cementing, as increasingly is preferred, although they could also be mounted by the older method of attaching them to respective tooth-embracing bands, which method is not illustrated but is well known to those skilled in the art. The body member is provided with a mesial-distal extending arch wire receiving slot 26 having its lingual side open, the slot in this embodiment being of rectangular transverse cross section in a gingival-
15 occlusal, labial-lingual plane and having labial, gingival and occlusal surfaces 28, 30 and 32 respectively. The slot receives an arch wire 34 (see for example Figures 10, 11, 16 and 17), which usually in the early stages of a procedure is of circular cross section and of small enough diameter for the bracket to slide freely along it once the arch wire is fully within the slot and fully aligned therein. Subsequently the arch wire usually is
20 replaced by one of larger diameter, and thereafter with wires which also may instead be of D-shape or rectangular cross section.

[0028] Means for retaining the arch wire in the slot, and releasing it when required, consist of a shutter member, indicated generally by arrow 36, that is mounted by a pivot member in a centrally disposed recess 38 opening to the labial and occlusal surface portions 10 and 16. In this embodiment the pivot member consists of a pair of
5 coaxial mesial-distal extending pivot pins 38 that pass through the shutter member and the bracket body, so that the member is movable about a common pivot axis 42 of the pins between a slot closed position, as shown in Figures 1 and 3, in which the shutter closes the open lingual slot side, and a slot open position, as shown in Figure 4, in which the open lingual slot side is unobstructed. The facing ends of the pins are
10 spaced from one another to provide a space between them whose function will be explained below. In this embodiment the pivot member is disposed in the body closer to the labial end than to the lingual end. The provision of the recess 38 in the bracket body member results in two parallel wing members 44 with parallel facing mesial and distal walls, the mesial-distal dimension between the two walls being such that the
15 shutter member 36 has just enough clearance, but without any appreciable play, to move freely therein in its movement between slot open and closed positions. The pivot pins are of circular cross section and are engaged tightly in corresponding circular cross

section bores 46 in the wing members; once engaged in these bores they are held rigidly against rotation, for example by laser spot welding their ends to the bracket body
20 by spot welds 48, as shown in Figures 1, 5 and 7. The shutter member consists of a pivot portion 50 that is always within the recess 38, and through which the pivot pins 38 extend, and a slot closure portion 52, the latter being in this embodiment integral with the pivot portion, the shutter member having been machined from a single block of metal. In this embodiment the mesial-distal dimension of the slot closure portion is the
25 same as that of the pivot portion. In the slot closed position of the shutter member surface 54 of the slot closure portion butts against archwire slot surface 30 to establish the fully closed position, while surface 56 closes the open lingual side of the arch wire slot, and surface 58 registers and aligns with slot surface 32 to form a continuation of that surface.

[0029] The shutter member is retained securely in the slot closed position by the interaction of latch means comprising cooperating latch members respectively with the pivot portion 50 and the pivot pins 40. The pivot portion 50 has the form of a hollow cylindrical tube of at least approximately annular cross section in a gingival-occlusal
5 plane that embraces the pivot pins 40, the tube being provided with a mesial-distal extending central bore 60 of diameter such that it is a close fit around the pins, while permitting the required pivoting rotation of the shutter member thereon. A theoretical circular segment junction between the pivot and closure portions, extending from its gingival side to its occlusal side, is indicated in Figure 2 by a broken line 61. The pivot
10 portion is provided close to this junction, and adjacent to its intersection with the occlusal side of the closure portion, with a mesial-distal extending slot 62 that extends completely through its wall, so that the segment of the cylindrical tube wall that extends from the slot 62 to the intersection of the junction 61 with the gingival side of the closure portion is able to move by flexing radially outward away from the pivot pins, such flexing
15 being accompanied by a circumferential movement apart of the opposed facing walls of the slot. This movable segment of the pivot portion is made as long as possible to provide the maximum amount of flexing, and corresponding maximum amount of radially

inward and outward movement of the free end of the segment. In practice the movable segment can constitute from about 200° to 270° of the total circumference of the pivot portion part wall.

[0030] The latch members provided by the latch means in this embodiment consist of mesial distal extending V or U transverse cross section latch grooves or recesses 64 in the surfaces of the pivot pins 40 and a mesial distal extending latch projection 66 of complementary profile immediately adjacent to the slot 62 and protruding radially inward from the inner wall of the bore 60. The relative positions of these latch members is such that in the slot closed position of the shutter member the projection is engaged snugly and securely in the grooves and positively retains the shutter member in that position. Movement of the shutter member out of that position requires that the movable segment be flexed radially outward against the resilience of the material of the member, and remain thus flexed while the shutter member is in any other position. The V or U cross sections of the recesses and projection provide a cam action in their engagement and disengagement. Such action is particularly advantageous during engagement in that as soon as the projection engages the downward inclined face of the recess the resilience of the movable segment positively moves the projection into full engagement in the recess with corresponding positive movement of the shutter member. Part 68 of the movable segment immediately adjacent to the projection 66 bulges radially outward, a groove 70 being provided in the inner wall of the pivot portion to maintain uniform wall thickness and to allow a cross section for the projection that ensures more secure engagement. The groove also ensures that there is no abrupt junction of the projection with the remainder of the moveable segment. As the shutter member rotates to move the slot closure portion away from the slot closed position the bulging part engages the adjacent wall of the base member 22 thereby acting as a stop member preventing further rotation, so that the shutter member is held in a preferred slot open position, as shown in Figure 4, in which the opposed closure member surface 52 and slot surface 30 provide an inwardly tapered opening that will facilitate capture of an arch wire and guide it into the slot 26.

[0031] The slot closure member is relatively easily moved from the slot open to slot closed position by finger pressure and/or by the pressure applied by a suitable dental tool. Opening is more difficult because of the smooth, flush outer surfaces and the projection 66 must be sprung from the grooves 64; the required opening movement 5 is facilitated by the provision of a radially extending hole 72 in the centre of the slot 62. A dental tool 73 (see Figure 8) such as a probe can be inserted into the hole and used as a lever to rotate the shutter member, while at the same time assisting in the flexing of the movable segment by spreading the walls of the slot apart. As was described above two separate pivot pins 40 are used with their inner facing ends spaced apart, the 10 resultant space enabling the tool to be inserted sufficiently deeply for adequate torque to be applied. The use of two separate pins does require accurate alignment of the two grooves 64 before the spot welds 46 are applied, and another method is to use a single grooved pivot pin and to drill the hole 72 after the pin is in welded in place, the hole then passing through the wall of the pivot portion and a sufficient depth into the pin (see 15 Figure 16). It will be noted that in slot closed position the occlusal surface of the slot closure portion 52 is flush with the corresponding occlusal surface 16 of the bracket body, and similarly the lingual surfaces of the slot closure portion is flush with the corresponding lingual surface 12 of the bracket body, so that in such position the bracket presents smooth, solid exterior surfaces that minimize the likelihood of rough 20 contact between the brackets and the tongue and adjacent tissue of the mouth.

[0032] The bracket as so far described is "passive", in that the only control of tooth movement that can be provided is by the interaction produced by contact between the arch wire and the walls of the arch wire slot 26. It is preferred in most procedures that the brackets be "active", i.e. that they include some inherent means for controlling 5 the attitude of the bracket relative to the arch wire, and to that end each is provided within the recess 38 with a thin sheet metal flat attitude controlling spring member. The spring member has a fixed end portion 74 that is held rigidly in the bracket body, and a free end portion 76 extending into the arch wire receiving slot for engagement in a

mesial-distal, labial-lingual plane with an arch wire in the slot, such engagement urging
10 the arch wire toward the cooperating surfaces of the arch wire slot and the slot closure
portion. The spring is of vertical cross shape in plan (St. George orientation) with
transversely extending side arms 78, and may be inserted in the bracket as it is
assembled with the side arms sandwiched between the bracket body member and the
base member 22, recesses 80 being provided in the body member to receive the side
15 arms. Other methods of attachment can be employed such as laser welding or riveting.

[0033] The force with which the spring engages an arch wire is dependent
primarily on the dimensions of the spring, particularly its width and thickness, and also
upon the cross section dimension of the arch wire. The force can also be adjusted by
forming the spring with different amounts of preloading before the bracket is assembled,
5 for example by adjustment of its profile. A preferred material for the springs and shutter
members used in the orthodontic devices of the invention is the family of nickel-titanium
alloys, commonly referred to as superelastic shape recovery metal alloys, in that they
can withstand without damage strains of as high as about 6-8%, as compared to the
usual maximum of about 0.5% for stainless steels, the materials most commonly
10 previously used,. There is now adequate literature available as to the performance and
fabrication of springs using these materials and further explanation is not required
herein. Stainless steels of the required qualities will usually continue to be the material
of choice for the device body and the pivot pins.

[0034] Referring now to Figures 3 and 4, in this embodiment the function and
operation of the shutter member 36 and its latch means, and of the attitude controlling
spring 74-78, are identical to the same elements in the embodiment of Figures 1 and 2.
The principal difference is that the shutter member receiving recess 38 now opens
5 primarily to the body occlusal surface, instead of to the labial surface, and the body
extends much further toward the labial beyond the pivot pins (or pivot pin if a single pin
is used) to provide a solid wedge shaped body portion 81 that reduces (tapers) in
gingival occlusal dimension toward the labial, the labial surface 10 being almost non-

existent. The occlusal surface of this body portion 81 is a smooth extension of the
10 occlusal surface 16 of the remainder of the body. The arch wire slot 26 still opens to
the lingual surface. Canine and incisor teeth are characterized in that their labial-
lingual dimension decreases progressively from the gingival to the occlusal, as
contrasted with bicuspids and molars which are more nearly uniform in dimensions in
this direction. A common problem encountered in orthodontic treatment is that the
15 patient has a deep-bite malocclusion in which the lower incisors are set too far lingually
from the upper incisors for the teeth to meet properly when the jaw is closed, so that the
bite is deeper than it should be. The brackets of the invention are particularly suited for
use when treating such a problem in that the gingival-occlusal dimension of the bracket
body can readily be made to decrease progressively from the lingual to the labial, and
20 this decrease can be made to correspond approximately to the average increase in
dimension of a canine or incisor tooth. With such a bracket attached to such a lingual
surface the labial-lingual dimension of the bracket-tooth combination is at least
approximately uniform from the occlusal to the gingival, so that the bracket occlusal
surface lies in a mesial-distal, labial-lingual extending plane. This, together with the fact
25 that in the slot closed position the occlusal surface portion of the shutter member 36 is
flush with the occlusal surface portion 16 of the bracket body, means that the bracket is
thereby able to provide a combined occlusal surface which is unobstructed and can
constitute a bite plane against which the cutting edge of the respective opposed lower
tooth can engage during biting action. Once the malocclusion has been corrected the
30 lower incisor no longer engages the opposed lingual mounted bracket. This structure
therefore has a number of practical advantages. The added labial extension adds
structural strength and can therefore with advantage be made somewhat longer than is
shown. The lingual brackets now also function as bite planes to prevent the lower
incisors from reaching their usual deep-bite malocclusion over-closure, and can
35 therefore replace the acrylic bite plates that are placed in the mouth to correct this.
They also operate similarly to prevent any interference with the brackets on the lower
teeth while the malocclusion is present, so that they can be bonded to the teeth without
fear that they will be detached as a result of over-biting. It also permits the posterior

teeth to be erupted during the procedure to further reduce the overbite. Such brackets
40 are described and claimed in my US Patent Serial No. 6,506,049, issued 14 January,
2003, referred to above.

[0035] A bracket as illustrated by Figures 5 through 8 differs from those of
Figures 1 through 4 in that the part of the slot closure portion 52 providing the slot
closure surface 56 is wider in the mesial-distal direction than the pivot portion 50, and
preferably its width is that of the body member, so that its end surfaces 82 are flush with
5 the mesial and distal surfaces 18 and 20 of the body member. The extended slot
closure portion therefore provides mesial and distal extending surfaces 84 that are
extensions of the surfaces 56, and that are able to cooperate with surfaces 86 on the
bracket body wings 44 in providing an additional restraining force that assists the latch
means in retaining the shutter member in the slot closed position. Thus, the
10 dimensions of the bracket body and of the shutter member are such that, as the shutter
member moves about the pivot axis 42 toward the slot closed position, the surfaces 84
at first engage and then rub tightly against the corresponding surfaces 86 with an
interference fit. Owing to their very small dimensions there may be a very small amount
of flexing of the parts 82 toward the lingual against the elasticity of the material. Once
15 in the slot closed position the moving interference fit engagement between the surfaces
becomes a stationary butting interference fit engagement, with the butting sections of
the shutter member permanently very slightly flexed lingually outward from the bracket
body to provide a correspondingly directed retaining force. Owing to this tight rubbing
engagement an increased, but entirely acceptable, amount of force is required to move
20 the shutter member into the slot closed position until the latch means engage, and
similarly an increased amount of force is required to disengage the latch means and
move the shutter member toward the slot open position. The extended slot closure
surfaces also are operative to provide the bracket with increased rotational control
during the orthodontic procedure because of the increased length of mesial distal
25 engagement with the arch wire.

[0036] Such a method of adding to the retention the slot closure member in slot closed position is completely feasible with a product such as an orthodontic bracket in that the number of openings and closings it is likely to experience during its working life is limited, so that the possibility of wear of the rubbing engaging surfaces is minimal.

5 Orthodontic brackets are already of necessity manufactured to very close tolerances (e.g. 0.00025mm or 0.0001 in) so that the required jamming interference fit can easily be achieved. The tiny amount of any deflection produced in the end portions 82 is highly unlikely to even approach the yield point of the material, so that permanent deflection is correspondingly highly unlikely. In the event that in some brackets of a batch the
10 amount of this retaining force is considered to be insufficient this can be corrected by the application of a very thin (e.g. 0.0025mm or 0.001in) hard adherent coating to one or both of the engaging jamming surfaces 84 and 86.

[0037] Figure 8 is a perspective view showing brackets of the invention, of the kind illustrated by Figures 5 and 6, cemented to the lingual surfaces of adult upper incisors in order to show the extremely small size that is possible. For example only, brackets of the invention can readily be produced having a mesial distal dimension (not
5 including the base 22 or mesh 24) of 1.96mm (0.077in) to 2.5mm(0.098in), a labial lingual dimension of 1.2mm (0.048in), and a gingival occlusal dimension of 1.8mm(0.070in) to 3.05mm (0.112in). Again for example only, in brackets of such dimensions the pivot pin/s 40 typically will be of diameter in the range 0.4mm (0.016in) to 0.5mm (0.020in), preferably 0.45mm (0.018in), while the latch groove 64 and the latch
10 projection 66 will be of radial dimension in the range 0.05mm (0.002in) to 0.10mm (0.004in), preferably 0.062mm (0.0025in). The figure also shows a typical dental tool 73 that can be used in moving the shutter member from closed to open position by inserting it into the hole 72 and rotating it in the direction of arrow 88. Figure 9 shows a bracket of the invention attached to a base 22, and to the same scale a prior art Hanson
15 SPEED system (Trademark) bracket as disclosed for example in my prior US Patent No. 4,492,573, referred to above, the outlines of the two brackets being superimposed in order to demonstrate clearly the difference in their sizes and the small dimensions to

which it is possible to make the new brackets.

[0038] Figures 10 and 11 are central longitudinal cross sections through a further embodiment in which the shutter member 36 is disposed more closely adjacent to the lingual end than to the labial end of the bracket body, such a bracket being appropriate for use on the lingual surfaces of upper incisors and canines. Figure 10 shows the shutter member in the slot closed position and with a round cross section arch wire 34 in the slot 26. In this embodiment the attitude controlling spring 74-78 is sandwiched between the base member 22 and the movable pivot portion 50 of the shutter member, the part thereof which butts against the spring being of uniform radius about the axis 42 until the bulge 70 engages the spring to act as a stop member for the shutter member in slot open position. This configuration enables the bracket body to be provided toward its labial end with a mesial distal extending bore 90 that can receive a supplementary wires, or be used as an anchor point for various other supplementary orthodontic devices.

[0039] The bracket of Figure 12 is intended for application to canine and incisor teeth, but the variation in structure which this illustrates is equally applicable to those intended for application to molar or bicuspid teeth. The function and operation of the shutter member 36, its latch means, and the attitude controlling spring 74-78, are the same. The structural difference is that the disposition of the latch means members, namely the latch grooves or recesses 64 and the latch projection 66, is reversed. A mesial distal extending recess 64 is provided in the wall of pivot portion 50, while a cooperating radial outward extending projection 66 is provided on the pivot pin or pins 40. The movable segment of the wall carries the recess 64 as close as possible to its free end to provide the maximum length of wall that is flexed radially outward, again usually by use of a tool 73, in order to disengage the latch means.

[0040] Referring now to Figures 13 and 14, the brackets illustrated therein can be attached to the teeth lingual surfaces and can also be attached to the labial surfaces of

all teeth if given the appropriate "built in torque" and provided with base members 22 ("stand offs") of appropriate shape and dimensions. Brackets frequently are provided with quite large external hooks and mushroom headed receptors for anchors and tension devices and, particularly with devices intended for lingual procedures, these are likely to cause problems owing to their engagement with the adjacent mouth surfaces and the tongue. Owing to the extremely small size of the brackets of the invention it becomes more difficult to provide such external hooks, etc. in a single machining process, and this may be done in two stages by providing a shallow mesial distal extending slot 92 at the junction of the lingual and gingival surface portions, and then soldering or brazing into the slot a short piece 94 of arch wire of appropriate cross section of mesial distal length such that its ends protrude beyond the mesial and distal surfaces of the bracket body.

[0041] Figure 15 shows a further embodiment in which a bracket is provided with means that permit ready attachment thereto of elastomeric elements, such as an elastomeric thread. The bracket body is provided approximately at the junction of the lingual and gingival surfaces with a mesial distal extending slot 96 having a narrow mesial distal extending mouth 98 through which an elastomeric thread 100 can be squeezed. This is done by stretching the thread longitudinally until its cross section has been reduced from its normal relaxed or somewhat tensed outline, as shown at the upper left of the Figure, to a much reduced highly stretched outline, as shown in the middle of the Figure. Once inside the slot and allowed to return to its normal outline, as shown in the right hand part of the Figure, and as permitted by the cross section shape of the slot, it will frictionally oppose movement of the ribbon through the slot, or can be knotted or otherwise provided with an enlarged stop member 102 to prevent mesial or distal movement through the slot or escape therefrom in those directions. For example, mesial or distal directed tension can be applied to the bracket by use of a thread provided at regular intervals along its length with stop knots or beads 102 of a size that cannot pass through the slot. The tension can be adjusted by cutting an appropriate length of the thread and engaging it in the slot with the endmost knot or bead butting

against the appropriate mesial or distal surface.

[0042] The bracket of Figure 16 is intended for use on lower central incisors in labial procedures, its arch wire slot 26 opening to the labial, while the shutter member 36 is pivotally mounted about a pivot axis 42 closer to the gingival end. The device is operative as with the devices described above. However, in this embodiment an

5 integral attitude controlling spring member is constituted by a flexible portion 104,106 of the shutter member that is an extension of the slot closure portion 52 and is of recurved cross section in an occlusal, gingival, labial, lingual plane consisting of two somewhat approximately parallel arms 104 and 106 respectively. The arm 104 is an integral extension of the slot closure portion, while the arm 106 constitutes a spring member free

10 end portion that in slot closed position extends into the slot for engagement in a mesial-distal extending plane with an arch wire 34 in the slot, such engagement urging the arch wire into engagement with lingual and gingival slot surfaces 29 and 30 respectively. In the slot closed position the flexible portion of the shutter member, and in this embodiment more specifically the occlusal facing surface of the arm 104, which is

15 relatively straight, is positively engaged along most of its length with an inclined gingivally facing surface 108 of the device body so as preload the flexible portion and urge the free end portion toward engagement with the arch wire. This inclined surface and preload also facilitate the retention of the shutter member in slot closed position, since the spring member must be flexed toward the gingival in order to move from that

20 position. The flexible portion is of mesial distal dimension to be a close fit within the device body recess 38, so that in slot closed position it is engaged by the mesial and distal facing lateral wall surfaces 110 of the device body, parallel to the occlusal-lingival-labial-lingual plane, to protect it against displacement under mesial or distal directed stresses applied thereto. In this embodiment the cement-receiving layer 24 of

25 metal wire mesh is replaced with a thin layer of sintered metal powder. Such a structure makes full use of the much higher strain-tolerant characteristics of the nickel-titanium alloys referred to above, and these are the preferred materials for the manufacture of the combined shutter member and attitude controlling spring.

[0043] The device of Figure 17 is for use on upper bicuspid and has its arch wire slot opening to the occlusal; otherwise the device functions in the same manner as that of the device of Figure 16. The surface 108 which is engaged to provide preload for the spring member is of much shorter length and engages the arm 106 very close to its
5 junction with the arm 106, the surface being curved to be of complementary shape. The supporting surfaces 110 are of much shorter labial-lingual length, but are adequate to protect the spring member against mesial-distal directed forces, even though they engage only the curved junction between the two arms. In both of the two last described embodiments the latch means constituted by the latch groove 64 and
10 cooperating latch projection 66 can be replaced by an equivalent latch means, for example as shown in my prior US Patent No. 5,224,858, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by this reference.